



(Allied with The Buffs)

A Guide to Riflemen

— of —

The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada

By LIEUT.-COL. REG. PELLATT

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this book is to enable those joining the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada to become immediately familiar with its history, traditions and Regimental customs, which, otherwise, could only be imparted to them over an extended period of time through lectures, instructional drills, etc. The various subjects are dealt with here only in the briefest manner possible and, therefore, other publications which cover these subjects must be used for reference as the military training of the individual progresses.

Upon enlistment each rifleman should be issued at once with this book and instructed to read and study the contents carefully. He should preserve it and refer to it frequently during his period of service in the Regiment.

Officers should occasionally question their men on the various subjects contained herein, and encourage them to discuss and to ask questions pertaining to any matters which are not clear to them.

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Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

Toronto, January 6th, 1924.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND CUSTOMS OF RIFLE REGIMENTS

A new era in the history of the British Army began with the introduction of Light Infantry and Rifle corps. New, not only in that they were a new branch, dressed, drilled, and intended for an entirely different purpose from the rest of the Foot regiments, but because they were the first actual departure from the theories and principles on which our soldiers had been trained for years. This was, in fact, the first cutting of the Army red tape, in allowing such regiments to be raised, equipped, and drilled in a more practical manner.

In the early days of the Army and, in fact, down to a quite recent date, the chief requirement of the British soldier appeared to be that he should be a sort of mechanical being, who would march in close formation or in line and keep step and, above all, not to think for himself. The Revolutionary idea of a regiment raised and trained in direct opposition to these established lines, wherein men were taught to think and act for themselves, was looked upon with horror and distrust by the Military critics, who soon, however, had their pet ideas upset by the brilliant achievements of the various Rifle corps. The Rifle Brigade, although one of the youngest units in the British Army, now has the distinction of more Battle Honours than any other regiment in the Service.

It is interesting at this point to note that the British Infantry, Guards and Line, were armed with a smooth-bore musket and bayonet from before the

days of Marlborough (1700-1710) to the middle of the nineteenth century (1852), and fought with this weapon throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the invention of the rifle, an arm of improved precision, and its early adoption by the Continental Nations (who raised special corps thus armed) as also by the American backwoodsmen in the War of Independence (1779-1783), led to its being tried in the British Service. In the year 1800 the raising of a Corps of Riflemen from among the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland was authorized.

In the Spring of 1800 this Corps was assembled at Horsham, and was formed of drafts consisting of two officers and about 32 men from each of fourteen Line Regiments. Shortly afterwards it was augmented by 400 Volunteers from the Fencible Regiments (a type of Militia). This Corps was styled the Experimental Corps of Riflemen and was the first of the sort ever formed in the British Isles; later on, in the same year, this unit was gazetted as the "Rifle Corps," and, still later, the "Rifle Brigade."

The armament of the Rifle Corps was the Baker muzzle-loading rifle, weighing $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and throwing a spherical bullet of twenty to the pound. A brass box inserted in the stock carried greased patches in which the bullet was wrapped before being rammed home. At first small mallets were issued to drive home the ramrods, but these were found unnecessary and discarded.

The bayonet was, at first, a short and triangular blade, but this proved inadequate and a flat-bladed sword-bayonet was introduced, much longer than the regular bayonet carried by the Guards and Line,

and making the rifle, with the sword fixed, practically the same length as the musket with the fixed bayonet. From these early weapons arose the Rifle command to "Fix Swords" instead of "Fix bayonets."

The smooth-bore musket was an unsatisfactory weapon and, the fact that the bullet was not made to rotate by means of the grooves or "rifling" which gave the name to our present weapon, the fire of the musket was only effective up to about 100 to 150 yards. It was almost impossible to rely upon its hitting any target over 50 yards, hence the expression "as random as a common musket." On the other hand, Baker's rifle was extremely accurate at 200 yards and even at 300 yards, and it had, of course, a far longer range. Thus, from the earliest days, the Corps was famous for its "Sharpshooters," as the Riflemen were popularly styled.

The normal British fire-tactics of those days was for the Infantry, standing in three, and later, in two ranks, to deliver volleys at the dense masses of the enemy's columns as they advanced, and then to charge them with the bayonet; for such tactics, rifles were not so necessary. When, however, the enemy covered the advance of his columns by screens of skirmishers, the importance of riflemen became apparent and led to their wider adoption. The riflemen further could be employed in broken, wooded, or mountainous country, where it was impossible for infantry to march and fight in the rigid close formations, then universally employed. As riflemen fought in extended order they were able to move more rapidly than other troops. In event of the double being used the "trail" was clearly the most convenient method of carrying the rifle. As scouts also, they were liable to come upon the enemy

at any moment and it was therefore essential for them to carry their rifles in a position for instant use.

Uniforms in those days were most conspicuous; bright red coats (the British National color), with white cross-belts and often a big head-dress with plumes, were no disadvantage to men moving in mass, when the foe was equally visible, and the danger zone of the smooth-bore musket only about 100 yards. With the adoption of "skirmishing drill" however, it was quickly found that the red coat betrayed the presence of the fighting men, and so it was that the first British Riflemen were dressed in dark bottle-green jackets and pantaloons, low shakos with a short green tuft in front and their belts and accoutrements were black instead of pipe-clayed leather.

The movements of Light Infantry and Rifle Corps when first raised, and for many years after, were controlled by bugle calls. The first bugles were made out of cows' horns, and later, when made out of metal they were in the shape of a cow's horn. When bugles of the present pattern were adopted, they were still called "bugle horns" and all the "calls" were known as "horns." To this day in the Rifle Brigade it is the custom to talk of the "Dinner-horn" sounding.

The reason for Riflemen being trained to step quickly, and to move at the "double" was due to the nature of their employment. Troops moving in close formation necessarily had to march at the same pace, not only when in company or battalion, but in brigade and division formations. When battles were fought by troops moving in close order this was a vital feature in order to avoid confusion and also to ensure security against cavalry. Riflemen

were, however, often thrown out to cover a front and, for rapid deployment of this nature, the "double" and a quick step were alike essential.

In the old days "Colours" were carried as the rallying point for the regiment to which they belonged but as Rifle regiments, from the first, fought in extended order, the necessity for such a rallying point did not exist and, also, in case of a sudden attack of the enemy in force it might be found impossible to adequately defend the Colours. Consequently they have never been carried by Rifle regiments.

Rifle regiments use the term "rifleman" to designate the rank corresponding to that of private in the Infantry. At the same time any individual of a Rifle regiment, no matter what his rank may be, is expected to be an expert shot, and, therefore, may be referred to as a Rifleman.

The word of command "Attention" is never used by Rifle regiments. Riflemen spring to attention on the word "Rifles" (or Guard, Company, Squad, etc., which is generally the cautionary word in Infantry Units as the case may be).

When "standing easy" Riflemen come to the "stand at ease" position on the command "Stand To Your Front."

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA

No Canadian Regiment can point to a more honourable record than the "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada." Whenever Canada has sent contingents on active service the Regiment has been represented, while, in times of peace, its traditions have been

upheld at home and abroad. The Queen's Own Rifles was originally the 2nd Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada, and became a unit of the Active Militia by a General Order issued on April 26th, 1860. It was, at that time formed by an amalgamation of six independent rifle companies, namely, the Barrie Rifle Company of Barrie; the 1st and 3rd Rifle Companies of Toronto; the Highland Rifle Company of Toronto; the Foot Artillery Company of Toronto, and the Highland Rifle Company of Whitby. During the next two years the Barrie and Whitby Companies were taken off the strength and the following six companies in Toronto were absorbed: the 1st and 2nd Merchants Companies, the Victoria Rifles, the Civil Service Rifles, Trinity College Rifles, and the University College Rifles, bringing the strength of the Regiment up to ten companies.

There was, consequently, a great diversity in uniform; four companies were in green with scarlet facings; two in light grey with scarlet facings; one in dark grey with scarlet facings; one in dark grey with no facings; one in brown with scarlet facings, and one in Highland uniform. In 1863 a rifle-green uniform was adopted for the whole Regiment and, with it, Regimental badges and belt ornaments.

Permission was granted during the same year to adopt the title of "Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto," which was amended by the substitution of the words "of Canada" for "of Toronto" in 1882.

The first active service of the Queen's Own commenced on Christmas Eve, 1864, when, in consequence of the St. Alban's Raid, the Regiment was ordered to supply two companies for duty on the Niagara Frontier. These companies did duty there for four months before they returned to Toronto.

The year 1866 was a notable one from an historical point of view. Early in January Militia Orders contained the authorization for the raising of a rifle company at Upper Canada College to be attached to the Queen's Own Rifles.

On January 30th, in consequence of Fenian activities, the Regiment was ordered to stand in readiness for active service and, on March 7th, it was mobilized for duty, which continued until it was relieved at the end of the month. In May, the Fenian trouble assumed a more serious aspect; the termination of the long Civil War in the United States left a lot of ex-soldiers of the Federal Army unemployed; Irish agitators across the Border were very aggressive and the invasion of Canada was the result.

On the evening of May 30th, the Regiment received an order to proceed to Fort Colborne by boat the next morning. It paraded at 4 a.m. and reached Port Colborne at 1 p.m. On June 2nd, at 12.30 a.m., it entrained and was taken to Ridgeway Station where it joined other troops from Hamilton. The force then commenced to march to Stevensville and, when only a short distance from Ridgeway, the Advanced Guard came into touch with the enemy, bringing about a general action. The result of this engagement was the withdrawal of the enemy's forces from Canada and casualties to the Regiment of seven killed, twenty-one wounded, two of whom died of wounds a few days later. The Unit returned to Toronto on June 18th and was relieved from duty.

The following letter dated June 11th, 1866, was received by the Officer Commanding the Regiment:

Sir:—I am directed by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, to express to you his

thanks for the gallant conduct displayed by you and the battalion under your command on the occasion of the Action near Ridgeway.

(Signed) WM. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,
A.A. General Militia.

In the Spring of 1870 came the Red River Rebellion, and a number of Queen's Own officers, non-commissioned officers and riflemen served as volunteers in a mixed force which was sent to restore order in what is now Manitoba.

When the rebellion of 1885 broke out in the Northwest, the Regiment was called out for active service on March 26th; on March 30th, it left by train for the Northwest and suffered terrible hardships before it finally reached its destination for, at that time, there were long gaps along the railroad line between Toronto and Winnipeg which had to be covered on foot. The Winter was unusually severe and the snow deep, with the thermometer many degrees below zero; the troops were inadequately clothed and fed; the accommodations were very poor and, indeed, this part of the campaign was of a most disheartening nature.

After reaching the Northwest the Regiment formed part of the force which went to the relief of Battleford; it played a most distinguished part in the battle of Cut Knife Hill; and formed part of the detachment sent to round up the force under Big Bear. The regiment returned to Toronto on the 23rd of July, 1885.

The next call to service was in 1899, when Canada sent representative forces from all over the country to the South Africa War. The Queen's Own was represented in all these expeditionary forces, and the First Contingent was commanded

by Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter (now General Sir. Wm. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O) formerly Commanding Officer of the Regiment; the command of the Toronto Company also went to an officer of the Q.O.R.

In the years that followed the Boer War, the Queen's Own continued its prominent part in Canadian Military life. In 1902 the Regiment was honored by the selection of its Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Pellatt, (now Major-General Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O.) to command the Contingent representing Canada at the Coronation of King Edward VII. The Bugle Band of the Regiment accompanied the Contingent to England and established a reputation, seldom if ever, excelled in the British Army.

By 1906 the Regiment had become so strong in numbers that it was authorized as a two battalion regiment. In 1908 it took part in the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec where over 20,000 troops from the various parts of Canada were assembled for the period of one week in August. At the Review before the Prince of Wales (the present King) it was honored by being led past the Saluting Base by its Honorary Colonel, Field Marshal, The Right Hon. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., G.C.S.I., etc.

In 1910 the Regiment celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by holding a Re-union, at Toronto, for the period of one week in June, and hundreds of ex-members came from various parts of Canada and the United States to take part. In August of the same year, the Regiment visited England to participate in the Army Manoeuvres. This visit was made possible through the generosity and patriotism of Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, Commandant of the Regiment, who bore the entire expense.

When the announcement was made, he stated

that his reasons for doing so were, that he wished to mark the Jubilee year of the Queen's Own by some memorable event. Certainly, the Queen's Own had done splendid service for Toronto, and for Canada, and deserved every recognition. The City of Toronto had always been proud of the Regiment, and the Dominion of Canada had reason to congratulate itself upon this crack unit of the militia. Another reason, that weighed even more strongly with him, was that he believed a signal service could be rendered to the Empire by taking over to the Mother Country, a militia regiment, from one of the overseas Dominions. He felt that it would afford a striking proof of the underlying strength of the fighting forces of the Empire, and it would be a worthy step in the cause of Imperial Consolidation. The love of Canadians for the Motherland was deep-rooted and enduring, but like other noble passions, it needed opportunity of expression from time to time. It was his ambition to afford one such opportunity, and he firmly believed and rightly so—that the visit of the Regiment to England would have an enormous influence for good by strengthening patriotism and devotion to the Empire on both sides of the Atlantic.

On August 13th, the Regiment, seven hundred all ranks, left Toronto for Quebec where it went into camp, and a hard syllabus of training was carried on for one week before sailing. During the voyage every available moment was used for lectures, physical training, etc. On arrival at Aldershot the Regiment was brigaded with the Buffs, and carried on battalion training for one week. Rapid progress was made possible by the assistance rendered by all ranks of this famous regiment, who left no stone unturned to further this end, and who during

the whole of the period which the Queen's Own spent at Aldershot and vicinity, extended courtesies which will never be forgotten by the Regiment.

Battalion work was followed by brigade training and divisional manoeuvres in order and, finally, the Army Manoeuvres. Many officers of the Regular Army expressed doubt that it was possible for a Colonial militia regiment to go through the manoeuvres with the trained regulars of the British Army, but *esprit de corps* and determination of all ranks of the Queen's Own carried them through this strenuous week with honour. Congratulations were showered upon them from all sides, and it was with a feeling of service well done that the Regiment embarked for Canada on the 2nd of October.

The Great War of 1914-1918 added greatly and honorably to the already well established tradition of the Queen's Own. Immediately after the news reached Toronto that war had been declared, Col. M. S. Mercer, Commandant of the Regiment, (afterwards Major-General, commanding the 3rd Canadian Division, killed in action at Sanctuary Wood, June 3rd, 1916) offered to the Canadian Government, the services of a complete battalion at war strength, from the Queen's Own for immediate service abroad. Upon the acceptance of the British Government of one complete Division from Canada with reinforcements for the same, Colonel Mercer was notified that the Regiment would be allowed 250 per battalion only, making 500 in all from the Regiment.

At this time few, if any, Canadians anticipated the extent of Canada's ultimate effort, and doubtless, many people believed that no contribution further than the first contingent would be necessary. This being so, the authorities desired that all units of the Militia, of which there were 110 battalions of infantry and rifles alone, should have an opportunity

of contributing their respective quotas. The result was, that battalions were not raised upon the regimental system as in Great Britain, but composite battalions as parts of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, were formed from drafts contributed by the various Militia units throughout the Country. In many cases the Territorial idea was entirely forgotten.

The volunteers for active service from the Regiment, numbering about 1,000, were formed into a service battalion and paraded daily in Toronto. Representation was again made to the Government to allow this service battalion of the Queen's Own, already formed and up to strength, to continue under its own name, but this was again refused, and it was only after a hard struggle that permission was granted to the Regiment to exceed its authorized quota of 500 men.

On August 22nd, 1914, the service battalion consisting of 33 officers and 768 other ranks under the command of Colonel Mercer, left for Valcartier. It was joined one week later by a detachment consisting of those who required extra time to settle their private affairs, numbering 3 officers and 252 other ranks, thus bringing the strength of the service battalion at Valcartier up to 36 officers and 1,020 other ranks. This service battalion together with quotas from two other units became the 3rd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Colonel Mercer was promoted to command the 3rd Infantry Brigade, and Lt.-Colonel R. Rennie (now Major General R. Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.) of the Queen's Own, became the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion. During the War this battalion was always commanded by an officer of the Queen's Own, and 63 Queen's Own officers and 1,616 other ranks

served with it in the Field, of whom 23 officers and 285 other ranks were killed in action.

As other battalions and units were raised for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Queen's Own continued to supply officers and men until the Military Service Act came into force, by which time it had sent forward a total of 205 officers and 7,005 other ranks. Among the units to which it contributed largely were the 19th, 35th, 58th, 74th, 81st, 83rd Q.O.R., 95th, 166th Q.O.R., and the 255th Q.O.R.

The Casualty List of the Regiment was heavy, there being 47 officers and 985 other ranks killed in action, died of wounds, or died from other causes. Commissions were granted, Overseas, to 276 Queen's Own non-commissioned officers and riflemen, 81 being in the Imperial Army and 195 in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The following Decorations were awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers and riflemen of the Regiment for distinguished service during the War:

Victoria Cross	2
(Capt. Chas. S. Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M., 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.)	
(Lt. Edmund de Wind, V.C., Royal Irish Rifles, Killed in action, March 21, 1918.)	
Order of the Bath	2
Order of St. Michael and St. George	2
Distinguished Service Order	12
Bar to Distinguished Service Order	4
Military Cross	55
Bar to Military Cross	6
Distinguished Flying Cross	1
Commander of the British Empire	1
Order of the British Empire	7
Distinguished Conduct Medal	32
Meritorious Service Medal	18

Military Medal	156
Bar to Military Medal	10
Two Bars to Military Medal	1
Foreign Decorations	29

To be added to the above are the decorations awarded to the 81 non-commissioned officers and riflemen who were granted commissions in the Imperial Army whose records at the time of this publication have not yet been received from the War Office.

Battle Honours for Canadian Regiments have not been awarded at the time of this publication.

OUR ALLIED REGIMENT "THE BUFFS"

(East Kent Regiment)

In a number of cases regiments of the Overseas Dominions have become affiliated or allied with regiments of the British Army. The Queen's Own Rifles became an allied regiment of "The Buffs" as a result of a strong comradeship engendered between the two Regiments during the month when they were brigaded together in England in 1910, and, also, owing to the fact that the Queen's Own had, by permission, used the March of The Buffs for so many years, as the Regimental March.

The Buffs date their origin to a Company of 300 men raised from the trained bands of the City of London, and paraded before Queen Elizabeth on May 1st, 1572. This Company, with many reinforcements, fought in Holland for the next 75 years, assisting the Dutch in their struggle against Spanish dominion. It is one of the very oldest regiments in the British Service, and few regiments can show a more splendid record of service than the brave old Buff's during the 259 years since its return to

England in 1665, when it was placed on the English establishment as the "Holland Regiment." At this time the uniform was a red coat with facings, breeches, and stockings of buff, giving rise to its name of "The Buffs."

Its time-honored privilege of marching at all times through the liberties of the City of London "with drums beating without let or hindrance" was granted in 1672, and is derived from its ancient connection with the City in the Elizabethan days.

Soon after the arrival in England in 1665, it was sent off to Virginia and served there for some years; later it was in the Cadiz Expedition, and at the capture of the galleons in Vigo Bay, 1702; later it joined Marlborough's Army, for the march into Bavaria and played a part at the battle of Blenheim. It distinguished itself at Ramillies, at Oudenarde and at Malplaquet and in all the principal sieges on that historic Continental soil its earlier laurels were won.

During the rising of 1715, the Buffs were sent to Scotland and fought at the battle of Dunblane. The Regiment went to Flanders in 1742, and fought at Dettingen, and also at Fontenoy. It was at Falkirk and at Culloden, and in the Flanders Campaigns of 1747-9.

A second battalion was added to the Regiment at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, and the two battalions served together in some of the descents on the French Coast. Later on the 2nd battalion became the 61st Foot (now the Gloucestershire Regiment).

The Buffs next served at the famous siege and capture of Belle Isle on the coast of Brittany in 1761, and in the campaign against the Spaniards on the Portugese frontier in 1762. It went to

America in 1781 and was one of the regiments which, having escaped the York Town capitulation, were the last to remain in the South, leaving Charlestown Harbour one memorable morning in December, 1782, with a fleet of between 300 and 400 vessels carrying forth 15,000 Caroline loyalists and their slaves in quest of new homes under the old flag in the West Indies.

During the period of service in America, county titles were conferred on all regiments of foot, and from that time the Buffs have carried the additional name of the East Kent Regiment, and it is from that county that the Unit has since been recruited.

The Regiment took part in the campaigns in Flanders in 1794, and the retreat to Bremen of 1795; it fought against the brigands in Grenada and St. Lucia, against the insurgent Caribs in St. Vincent in 1796, and it served at the occupation of Madeira in 1807.

It was in Portugal during 1808-9, joining Sir Arthur Wellesley's army; signalized itself at the passage of the Douro; fought at Talavera and at Albuhera, and distinguished itself through the subsequent campaigns in Spain and in the south of France down to 1814.

This strenuous period was followed by a voyage from Bordeaux to America, for service on the frontier of Canada during the American War and returning to Europe too late for Waterloo, it landed at Ostend July, 1815, and, following the route of the British Army, took part in the occupation of Paris.

Seven years of service followed in New South Wales, from 1821 to 1828, and, afterwards, for some fifteen years in India, where it was present at the battle with the Gwalior troops at Punniar, December 23rd, 1843.

Being in Malta in 1854, the Buffs were sent to Greece as part of the British and French forces ordered to occupy Athens. The Regiment afterwards joined the army in the Crimea, and served before Sebastopol from the spring of 1855 until the end of the war. Immediately after the Mutiny it arrived in India, and was stationed at Barrackpore, whence it was ordered to the north of China, and was present at the capture of the Taku forts. It took part in the Perak Expedition 1875-76.

Another second battalion was added to the Regiment in 1858; which was followed by a period of several years in the Ionian Islands and the West Indies. It was in Zululand during the Zulu War of 1879; later proceeded to China for several years; went to Egypt in 1885 and returned home the following year.

The First Battalion proceeded to India and took part in the arduous Chitral campaign of 1895 in the operations on the Northwest Frontier in 1897-98.

In December, 1899, the Second Battalion sailed for South Africa and remained until the end of the Boer War, taking part in the action of Klip Kraal, the Relief of Kimberley, the battle of Paardeburg, the affair at Kitchener's Kop, the capture of Cronje, the actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein, the occupation of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and subsequent operations in the Transvaal.

In 1903 the First Battalion took part in the operations in the Aden Hinterland against the Arab tribes.

When the Great War broke out in August, 1914, the First Battalion was among the first British Regiments to reach France. The Buffs, like most regiments, were increased by the addition of many service battalions, but it is quite impossible in a

short space to describe records of these various battalions, but wherever they served they lived up to the traditions of this famous old fighting regiment.

The undermentioned battle honours have been approved and awarded to the Buffs for the Great War, 1914-18:

(1) France and Flanders, 1914-18; (2) Armenviers, 1914; (3) Gravenstafel; (4) St. Julien; (5) Frezenberg; (6) Bellewaarde; (7) Hooge, 1915; (8) Albert, 1916, 1918; (9) Bazentin; (10) Delville Wood; (11) Poziers; (12) Flers Courcellette; (13) Morval; (14) Thiepval; (15) Transloy; (16) Ancre Heights; (17) Ancre, 1916-1918; (18) Scarpe, 1917; (19) Messines, 1917; (20) Pilckem; (21) Passchendaele; (22) Cambrai, 1917-1918; (23) St. Quentin; (24) Bapaume, 1918; (25) Epehy; (26) St. Quentin Canal; (27) Selle; (28) Sambre; (29) Macedonia, 1916-1918; (30) Doiran, 1918; (31) Palestine, 1917-1918; (32) Gaza; (33) Tel Asur; (34) Aden, 1915, 1916; (35) Mesopotamia, 1915-1918; (36) Tigris, 1916; (37) Kut, 1917.

ORGANIZATION OF THE QUEEN'S OWN

The Regiment is composed of four battalions, namely, the First Battalion (Active), Second Battalion (Active), Third Battalion (Reserve), and Fourth Battalion (Reserve). It is commanded by the Commandant who holds the rank of Colonel, with a Staff of a Regimental Adjutant, an Orderly Officer, a Regimental Sergeant-Major, and a Regimental Orderly Room Sergeant. It has an authorized Peace strength of 1151, not including the Reserve Battalions.

A battalion is composed of the Headquarters (Staff officers, staff non-commissioned officers, band,

signallers, stretcher bearers, etc.), and four companies, and is under the command of a Lieut.-Colonel. The authorized Peace strength of an active battalion is 573 all ranks,

A company is composed of four platoons, and has an authorized Peace strength of 126 all ranks. It is commanded by a Major, who has on the company headquarters, to assist him, a Second in Command, a Company Sergeant-Major, a Company Quartermaster Sergeant, and two Buglers.

A platoon consists of four sections, and has an authorized Peace strength of 30 all ranks. It is commanded by a Lieutenant who has to assist him a Platoon Sergeant.

A section consists of 7 or 8 Riflemen under the command of a Corporal.

THE RESERVE BATTALIONS

The Third Battalion is the Reserve Battalion of the First Battalion, and the Fourth Battalion is the Reserve Battalion of the Second Battalion. It is earnestly hoped that all officers, non-commissioned officers and riflemen, when they have finished their service in the Active Battalions, will join the Reserve Battalions. They will be placed in a company or unit corresponding to the active one in which they have served. In this way those who served together in the active companies or units will be together in the Reserve. By joining the Reserve Battalions they will be able to retain their connection with the Regiment and their comrades, without actually having to participate actively in Militia affairs.

The activities of the Reserve Battalions are more or less confined to an Annual Church Parade, with occasional social functions etc. Arrangements have

been made for those members of the Reserve Battalions, who desire to do so, to shoot at the Long Branch Rifle Ranges during the Summer months.

THE SERGEANT'S MESS

The Sergeant's Mess of the Queen's Own is an authorized Institution.

All Sergeants of the Regiment, with the exception of the Sergeants of the Brass and Bugle Bands, to whom it is optional, become members of the Mess immediately their names appear in Regimental Orders as having been promoted or appointed.

The present Constitution of the Mess demands an entrance fee of \$2.00 and quarterly dues not exceeding in the aggregate \$7.00 per annum.

It is the duty of all Company Sergeants-Major to see that:

All Corporals in their respective companies are, prior to their promotion, notified that Sergeants are required to join the Mess; that they are familiar with all obligations and requirements of a Sergeant; that it is essential that they attend all meetings of the Mess; and that they are introduced to the Mess at the first Monthly Meeting after their promotion or appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

Esprit de corps is love of Regiment, and should permeate throughout all ranks. It is born of the knowledge that, when in the Queen's Own, a man is a member of one of the oldest and finest regiments in the Canadian Militia, and a Regiment which, whenever Canada has called, has answered that call, living up to its splendid motto "IN PACE

PARATUS" (In peace prepared) in the truest sense of the word. Pride of Regiment guarantees good work, and a man should feel that it is his solemn duty to maintain the traditions and reputation of his Regiment, by never losing an opportunity to improve his knowledge of all branches of Military Art, and should never, by neglect of duty, lapse from good conduct, or in any other way, bring discredit to the Regiment or his comrades.

DISCIPLINE

Discipline means obedience to orders, and this is the first duty of a soldier. It is the foundation upon which the superstructure of a military organization is erected. Without it, the largest masses of men and material are quite useless, and the most brilliantly conceived tactical and strategical schemes are impossible to execute. Obedience must be prompt, respectful, and without a murmur. Every Rifleman must learn that his first duty as a soldier is to obey. Should he feel himself aggrieved he may complain in the proper manner after the duty, whatever it may be, has been performed.

Discipline also is necessary in every walk of life, and is the key to efficiency. To the civilian mind, military discipline too often appears to be a conglomeration of petty tyrannies and restrictions. This is by no means the case, however, and it should be regarded instead, as the lubricant which oils the wheels of the administrative machinery, thus enabling the whole organization to run smoothly.

The efficiency and good name of the Regiment will depend upon the loyal co-operation of all ranks in maintaining a high sense of duty, which should inspire the conduct of all.

By faithful discharge of its duties under all circumstances, the Regiment will be able to maintain the glorious traditions of the past.

DRESS

The public are very apt to form an opinion of a regiment's smartness, which perhaps they have never seen on parade, by the appearance and conduct of just one man whom they may chance to see on the street.

The importance of always, at all times when in uniform, whether on parade or walking on the street, being neat, tidy, and with jacket always buttoned up, puttees neatly put on, brass of the belt shined, boots polished, face cleanly shaved, etc., cannot be impressed too strongly upon every Rifleman if the reputation of the Regiment is to remain of the highest.

Untidy appearance and slouching along the street always brings discredit to any regiment.

In uniform, watch-chains and trinkets are not to be worn in such a manner as to be seen.

The unauthorized wearing of a uniform is prohibited.

After obtaining a uniform all Riflemen must be very careful to wear it as a soldier should. It is Government property and, while in their possession, they are responsible for its safe keeping, and return when required of them. Lost articles must be paid for.

All ranks are cautioned against wearing caps or clothing other than the authorized regimental pattern.

Only non-commissioned officers of the rank of

sergeant and above are permitted to wear side-arms when walking out.

For the Honour of the Regiment it is expected that all Riflemen will turn themselves out, and conduct themselves in such a manner that it will not be necessary for people on the street to look at the badge before saying, "HE IS A RIFLEMAN OF THE QUEEN'S OWN."

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF THE REGIMENT

A regiment of Riflemen must ever, being mindful of its splendid traditions, consider itself as more particularly bound to the exact discharge of all duties with arms than any other regiment.

For this reason the greatest activity, alertness, and precision, must at all times be shown by those on duty, whether officers or soldiers. Officers or non-commissioned officers who may find themselves in command of detachments, will never relax in the slightest degree from the discipline of the Regiment.

The honour of the Regiment demands that Riflemen away from the Regiment on duty should perform their duties as strictly and with the same zeal and pride as when serving with the Regiment.

It is not enough for an officer or non-commissioned officer merely to do his duty, he must do more, especially in aid to the civil power, and in all cases on the side of law and order. A regiment of Riflemen is expected to be one where intelligence is to distinguish every individual, and where officers and men are able and ready to act independently, and separately from each other.

When on duty every man must recollect that confidence is reposed in him, which it is unworthy of a soldier to betray; he must, therefore, exert

himself to perform every duty in a military manner, and with a scrupulous exactness.

When off duty, every man must equally recollect that his actions are watched by those most interested in him; for, whatever those actions are, the credit of the Regiment is dependent on them.

All salutes must be performed with smartness, be acknowledged by the senior officer in a similar manner, and should be considered not only as a duty enjoined by the rules of the Service, but as a mark of respect and good feeling on both sides.

No non-commissioned officer or rifleman is ever to pass an officer, either by day or night, if he fairly distinguishes him, without saluting. He must further remember that smartness demands that he show respect to officers of other regiments; and, even should he be in doubt, it is better to salute someone not entitled to such an honour than to omit it in case of one who is. Smartness in saluting is the sure sign of a smart well disciplined unit.

The following marks of respect and good feeling between the junior and the senior in rank are intimately connected with discipline, and are very strictly to be adhered to.

All junior in rank are to give the salute first to their senior in rank.

All ranks, when acting independently, will stand to "Attention," and, if wearing head-dress, salute when the National Anthem is played, and will remain at the "Salute" until the music ceases.

All ranks, when acting independently, will stand to "Attention" when the Regimental March is played.

Non-commissioned officers and riflemen will salute as prescribed by regulations; but an individual Rifleman carrying a rifle, on approaching, or

passing, or being approached by an officer, will "Shoulder" and tap the rifle with the left hand.

A Rifleman carrying a stick will bring the stick to a position similar to that of the rifle at the "Shoulder" in the hand that is not raised to salute. The stick is to be carried similarly when at "Attention." It is not to be placed under the arm.

All warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and riflemen, when addressed by an officer, add the word "Sir" to their reply; the same is given to warrant officers by those junior in rank. Juniors answering a company sergeant-major or other sergeant, will say "Yes, Sergeant-major" or "No, Sergeant" as the case may be; and, in like manner all riflemen will add the word "Corporal" to any reply made on duty to a corporal or acting corporal.

A rifleman addressing a non-commissioned officer or a non-commissioned officer addressing any senior non-commissioned officer, will give him his rank and stand momentarily to "Attention."

A rifleman or non-commissioned officer addressing, or being addressed by an officer will stand to "Attention." Likewise an officer addressing, or being addressed, by an officer senior to him will stand to "Attention."

RANK BADGES

The following is a description of the various rank badges, badges of appointment, and chevrons most commonly met with in the Army, which every Rifleman should be able to distinguish at a glance:—

Rank	Badge or Chevron
General (various ranks)—Cross Sword and Baton (in addition special badge to denote degree of rank).	
Colonel—Crown and two Stars.	

Lieut.-Colonel—Crown and Star.

Major—Crown

Captain—Three Stars.

Lieutenant—Two Stars.

In the Queen's Own the above rank badges are of black metal, and are worn on the shoulder strap. In some regiments, however, they are of silk and worn on the forearm.

Regimental or Staff Sergt.-Major (1st Class)—Royal Arms and Wreath.

Battalion Sergt.-Major—Royal Arms.

Bandmaster—Crown and Lyre.

Sergt.-Major Instructor—Royal Arms.

Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant—Crown and Wreath.

Company Sergeant-Major—Crown.

The above badges are worn on the forearm.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant—Three Chevrons and Crown.

Pioneer Sergeant—Three Chevrons and Crossed Hatchet.

Band Sergeant—Three Chevrons and Lyre.

Sergeant Bugler—Three Chevrons and Bugle.

Sergeant Drummer—Three Chevrons and Drum.

Signalling Sergeant—Three Chevrons and Crossed Flags.

Other Sergeants—Three Chevrons.

Corporals (band, buglers, etc.)—Two Chevrons and special appointment badges as for Sergeants.

Other Corporals—Two Chevrons.

The above chevrons and badges of appointment will be worn on both arms of the khaki drill jackets and great coats. The point of the two bar chevron will be $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the three bar chevron $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top of the sleeve of the jackets and great coats.

The following badges are also authorized for Riflemen:—

Bandsmen—Lyre.

Buglers—Bugle.

Drummers—Drum.

Pioneers—Crossed Hatchets.

Stretcher Bearers—White Armlet with letters S.B.

Signallers—Crossed Flags.

REGIMENTAL MERIT BADGES

General Regulations

Distinctive Badges may be awarded to non-commissioned officers and riflemen for Good Service, Marksmanship, and Attendance. The winners of the Good Service and Marksmanship Badges must have performed at least 60 per cent. of the Regimental drills, and the winners of the Attendance Badges at least 90 per cent. of the Regimental drills. These badges are first issued at the expense of the Regiment, but in case of becoming worn out or lost, they must be replaced at the expense of the wearer.

Good Service Badge

The Good Service Badge is not to be given for service alone, good conduct, punctual attendance at drill, and cleanliness in dress, shall be taken into consideration. They shall be awarded by the Commandant, and may be recalled by him should a man disgrace himself, the object being that none but deserving men shall wear them. The badge is to be worn on the right arm just above the point of the cuff, but not more than one badge to be worn.

The Three Years' Service Badge is a Maltese Cross.

The Six years' Service Badge is a Maltese Cross surmounted by a Star.

The Nine Years' Service Badge is a Maltese Cross surmounted by a Crown.

Attendance Badge

The Attendance Badge is a Star to be worn on the right arm just above the point of the cuff, or, when the Service Badge is worn, then immediately above it.

The Three Years' Attendance Badge is a Star surmounted by a Crown to be worn in the same manner as the Attendance Badge. When the Attendance Badge has been won three years consecutively it shall be replaced by the Three Years' Attendance Badge.

Marksman's Badges

Marksman's Badges shall be awarded in accordance with such regulations as the Rifle Committee may issue from time to time. These badges, with the exception of the Badge for Battalion Best Shot, must be removed at the end of the year following the year in which they have been worn. They will be worn on the left arm just above the point of the cuff. Riflemen wearing Marksman's Badges, will, as far as possible, be exempt from fatigues.

The Badge for Battalion Best Shot is Crossed Rifles surmounted by a Crown.

Marksman's Badge, 1st Class, is Crossed Rifles surmounted by a Star.

Markman's Badge, 2nd Class, is Crossed Rifles.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MILITIA ACT

The term of enlistment is for three years. (No non-commissioned officer or rifleman shall be given a discharge until he has completed his term of service, but in order to provide for the varying conditions of the men in respect to their civil employ-

ments, the Commandant may grant to any well conducted non-commissioned officer or rifleman, a certificate of service, if good reasons are given for his desiring the same, and put his name in Orders as struck off the strength of the Regiment.

By the Militia Act, the offences enumerated below are made punishable by Civil Law upon the complaint of the Officer Commanding, or the Aju-tant of a battalion. Prosecutions cannot, however, be made later than six months after the commission of the offence, unless it be for the unlawful buying, selling, or having in possession arms, accoutrements or other articles issued to the Militia.

Neglecting to attend parade

Any officer, non-commissioned officer or man who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to attend any parade or drill or training at the hour and place appointed, or refuses or neglects to obey any lawful order at or concerning such parade or training, a penalty, if an officer, \$10.00, if a non-commissioned officer or man \$5.00 for each offence, absence for each day being a separate offence.

Interrupting drill

Any person who interrupts or hinders the Militia at drill or trespasses upon the bounds set out by the officer in comand of such drill, is subject to arrest and detention during the drill and a penalty of \$5.00.

Failing to keep arms, etc., in order

Any non-commissioned officer or man who fails to keep in proper order the arms, accoutrements or clothing entrusted to him, or appears at drill or parade with them out of proper order, deficient or unserviceable, a penalty of \$4.00 for each offence.

Disposing of arms, etc.

Any person who unlawfully disposes of, or re-

ceives arms, accoutrements or clothing, belonging to the Crown or a corps, or refuses to give up the same when required, or has them in his possession for unlawful use, a penalty of \$20.00 for each offence.

Refusal to aid the Civil Power

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man who, when his corps is lawfully called upon to act in aid of the Civil Power refuses or neglects to go out with such corps, or to obey the lawful order of his superior officer, a penalty, if an officer, not exceeding \$100.00 if a non-commissioned officer or man not exceeding \$20.00 for each offence.

FORMING UP PARADE

"The Forming Up Parade" is a Regimental "Ceremony" and all ranks will take a special pride in performing it with precision and as smartly as it is possible to do it. There is nothing that makes men more proud of their regiment than the knowledge that it does certain things better than any other regiment, and that is what is aimed at in this case. To accomplish this, all ranks must make themselves thoroughly conversant with the following:—

The "Fall In" sounding will be anticipated by all non-commissioned officers and riflemen who will be ready, outside their company armoury, with uniform and equipment properly adjusted. On no account should anyone ever go on parade adjusting uniform, belt, etc. When the last note of the "Fall In" has sounded all non-commissioned officers and riflemen will move smartly, rifle at the "Shoulder," and fall in on their marker, arriving there will halt, order arms, stand at ease, and remain absolutely

steady without a move. Absolute steadiness on parade is a mark of a well disciplined unit, and one man turning his head or putting his hand to his face spoils the appearance of the whole regiment. After the rolls have been called, the company numbered and proved, it will be ordered to Stand Easy, when the following procedure will be carried out:—

Two Taps by the drummers on their sticks, all ranks will come to the “Stand At Ease” position.

A Double Flam (two quick beats on the drum) sounding, the right guides, only, of each company, when the Battalions are in Close Column of Companies or, if in Mass, the right guides of platoons, will spring to “Attention”, take a pace and a half forward carrying rifle at the “Order” and then remaining at “Attention”. Everyone else remains steady at the “Stand At Ease”.

A Flam (one quick beat on the drum) sounding, everyone springs smartly to “Attention.”

A Roll (a succession of quick taps on the drum) commencing to beat, everyone, except the right guides takes a pace forward, rifle at the “Order,” pause two seconds, turn head and eyes smartly to the right, then move up the other half pace by short quick steps, take up the dressing, then remain steady, still keeping the head and eyes directed to the right. Upon the Roll ceasing to beat, turn the head and eyes smartly to the front, and remain absolutely steady.

A company “Falling In” independently will act in the above manner, and should drummers not be available, a whistle will be substituted.

MARCH DISCIPLINE

Good march discipline reflects *esprit de corps*. A regiment is judged, and judges itself, by conduct

on the march, and by the bearing and turnout of detached parties and individuals. Officers and men in a good marching regiment have pride in themselves.

The Queen's Own has always had a reputation as a splendid marching regiment and it is the duty of all ranks to see that this reputation is maintained.

The following points should always be kept in mind:

The foundation of good march discipline is keeping step and this, together with exact covering, dressing, and the maintenance of the prescribed distance from the man in front, should always be kept in mind, even when marching at ease. Discipline, comfort, and reduction of fatigue depend upon the strictest attention to these points.

Special attention must be paid to wheeling in order to prevent the remainder of the column from swinging out from the original place of the wheel. In order to do this it is necessary for the pivot man of each section of fours to wheel in the exact same place as the man in front of him.

There should be absolutely no talking or looking about when marching at attention.

Strict attention should be paid to the erect position of the body, with the shoulders down and moderately back, thus bringing the chest forward without any straining or stiffening; the disengaged arm should be swung naturally from the shoulder so that the hand will reach the height of the waist belt in front and go as far to the rear as possible.

As the "Trail" is the usual manner in which Rifle regiments carry the rifle, when marching at attention, it is necessary that all ranks do this correctly. The rifle should be parallel to the ground, and held steady at the side without being

swung. Nothing looks worse than to see the muzzle of the rifle pointing upwards or at the ground.

All marching will be carried on with perfect regularity until the word "March at ease" is given. It is only on the word "March Easy" that talking is allowed.

It is customary for men of rifle regiments when Marching at Ease to hold the rifle by the barrel with the butt to the rear over the shoulder. When Marching Easy the rifle may be carried in any position which is most convenient to the individual.

MUSKETRY

As our name, Queen's Own "Rifles" implies, we are a regiment of "Riflemen"; therefore it is imperative that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and rifleman become an expert shot.

Training in Musketry commences in the Armouries, where the theory of rifle shooting is first taught; i. e. aiming, trigger-pressing, holding, etc. To be efficient, one must start with correct form.

The first practice is on the Miniature Range at the Armouries under Musketry Instructors. Here the first lessons are applied practically, and mistakes corrected.

Finally practice is carried out on the Rifle Ranges under Instructors, with special rifles set aside for that purpose. During May and June special attention is given to beginners at 100 and 200 yard ranges.

When it is seen that a man has mastered the principles of rifle shooting, is able to make a certain score, and knows how to take care of a rifle properly, he will be allowed to draw one from his company armoury, which he may keep in his possession for

his own use at the Ranges during the shooting season.

Towards the end of June, a Tyro Match, at 100 and 200 yards is held, for those who have never won a prize (except a Tyro prize) at the Regimental, Ontario Rifle Association, or Dominion Rifle Association Matches. In addition to prizes, Challenge Cups will be at stake for the best Tyro Individual, the best Tyro Platoon Team of five men, and the best Tyro Company Team of five men.

There is no better or more enjoyable way to spend a summer afternoon than on the Rifle Ranges at Long Branch with your friends and comrades. After a few hours in the fresh air and sunshine, and having had the satisfaction of putting on a good score which was a little better than your chum's, who beat you the last time, you return home refreshed in body and spirit. This is the cheapest recreation one can get, for it costs nothing but the car fare.

The Port Credit cars leave Sunnyside every twenty minutes for the Ranges which are open for practice every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon during the months of May, June, July and August.

The Regiment owns its own Club House which is open to all members of the Regiment, and their friends, who are cordially invited to make use of it.

The regulations governing the Regimental practices and matches are published from time to time, and are posted on the notice boards in the various company armouries. Every Rifleman must make a point of keeping himself fully posted.

During the month of August each year the Ontario Rifle Association Matches are held at the Long Branch Rifle Ranges, and are open to all

members of the Militia. A delightful few days holiday can be had by taking in these matches and, as there is a generous Prize List, it can also be made a remunerative one. Following immediately are the Dominion Rifle Association Matches at Ottawa where there is also a large Prize List, and, here, those doing well have an opportunity to make the Bisley Team, and be sent to England the following year at Government expense. All those who can should take in these matches and make it one of their ambitions in military life to represent the Regiment at least once on the Bisley Team.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS ON THE RANGES

No shot is to be fired until the targets are raised, the danger flag of the markers disappeared and the officer in charge gives the order to "Commence Fire."

On the appearance of the danger flag of a marker at any of the butts, the firing must cease at once, and not be resumed until notice is given by withdrawal of the danger flags, etc., as above detailed, that all is clear. Simultaneously with the butt signal of danger, the firing point flag must be raised and the order given to "Cease Fire."

Under no circumstances is a man to load when on the firing point, until in a position to fire; care must be taken to throw out the last cartridge or case from the rifle; the practice of aiming and snapping must not be allowed; the bolts of the rifles must be open when not actually firing.

On the ranges, and while moving to and from the same, officers and men, must pay particular attention to the prevention of accidents, and it is incumbent upon them to immediately restrain and put down any and everything that endangers life or

contravenes regulations. Every caution must be exercised by each individual to guard against accident through carelessness or indifference to the regulations.

CARE OF ARMS

The care of arms is of serious importance; every Rifleman must take proper and becoming care of his rifle. The good and bad shooting of a man greatly depends upon the degree of his care, both in its cleanliness and in the prevention of damages to it. As a man's life on active service may depend on its condition, it is immensely to his own advantage to keep it in an efficient and serviceable state.

In the event of a rifle being injured, it is to be returned, immediately, to the company armoury, and the matter reported to the Company Commander. The rifle will then be examined by the Armourer, and the damage dealt with according to regulations. On no account is a Rifleman to attempt to repair the damage himself.

During field exercises and operations, when circumstances render it necessary for the men to quit their arms, the latter should, invariably, be piled and never grounded. Special precautions must always be taken to prevent the loss of arms.

No man is on any account to present a rifle at a comrade unless so ordered.

No rag or muzzle-stopper of any description is ever to be kept in the muzzle of a rifle.

Re-marking, altering the number on arms or accoutrements, or in any way defacing the same, without proper authority to do so, is strictly forbidden.

When the rifle is not in use, the leaf and slide of the back-sight should be lowered to avoid the

risk of damage from a blow or fall.

The rifle should never be left cocked, as this weakens the main spring.

The bolts of rifles must not be exchanged. Each bolt is carefully fitted to its own rifle, and the use of a wrong bolt will affect the accuracy of the rifle.

No attempt must be made to take to pieces any portion of the action, except as prescribed for cleaning, and none of the screws must be tightened or loosened without authority to do so.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING THE RIFLE AT THE RANGES

Before firing, the action will be wiped with an oily rag, and all traces of oil will be removed from the bore and chamber by the use of a pull-through with a piece of dry flannelette attached.

After firing, rifles should be cleaned immediately. The fouling can be easily removed while it is still warm, and before it has had time to set hard by the use first of the pull-through with a piece of dry flannelette. If it is impossible to clean the rifle at once, an oily rag should be pulled through the bore, and the rifle cleaned at the earliest opportunity.

To clean the bore thoroughly oil the gauze to prevent it scratching the surface of the metal. Drop the weight of the pull-through through the bore from the breech, and pull the gauze through three or four times. Then place a tightly fitting piece of dry flannelette in the second loop of the pull-through, and draw it through until the bore is clean. Finally oil the bore with a loosely fitting piece of flannelette, using enough oil to cover the bore thoroughly. The rifle should be cleaned in this manner for three or four days following that on which it

was used. Use regulation flannelette in pieces two inches by four inches.

To clean the action and outside, thoroughly clean the bolt, paying particular attention to the face of the bolt-head, the striker point, and the extractor. If the bolt requires cleaning inside it must be taken to the Armourer. See that the recess for the extractor-spring is clear of dirt. Wipe the exterior of the rifle with an oily rag, seeing that the "U" of the backsight, and the gas escape holes are free from dirt. Clean the bayonet boss on the nose cap.

Young's "303 Combined Cleaner and Rust Preventer" is recommended as a satisfactory oil for cleaning the rifle and may be purchased at nearly any sporting goods store or The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.



